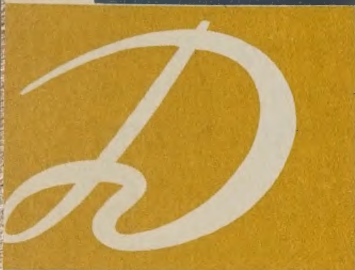


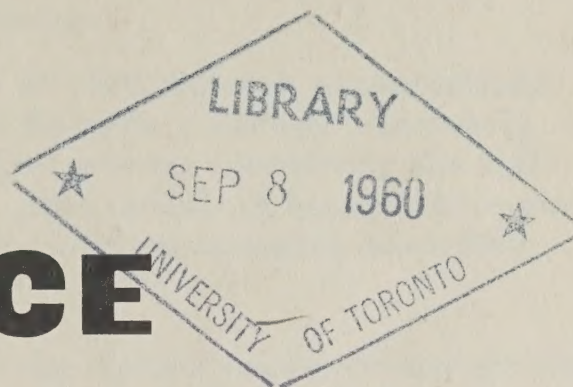
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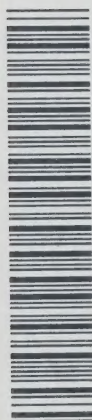


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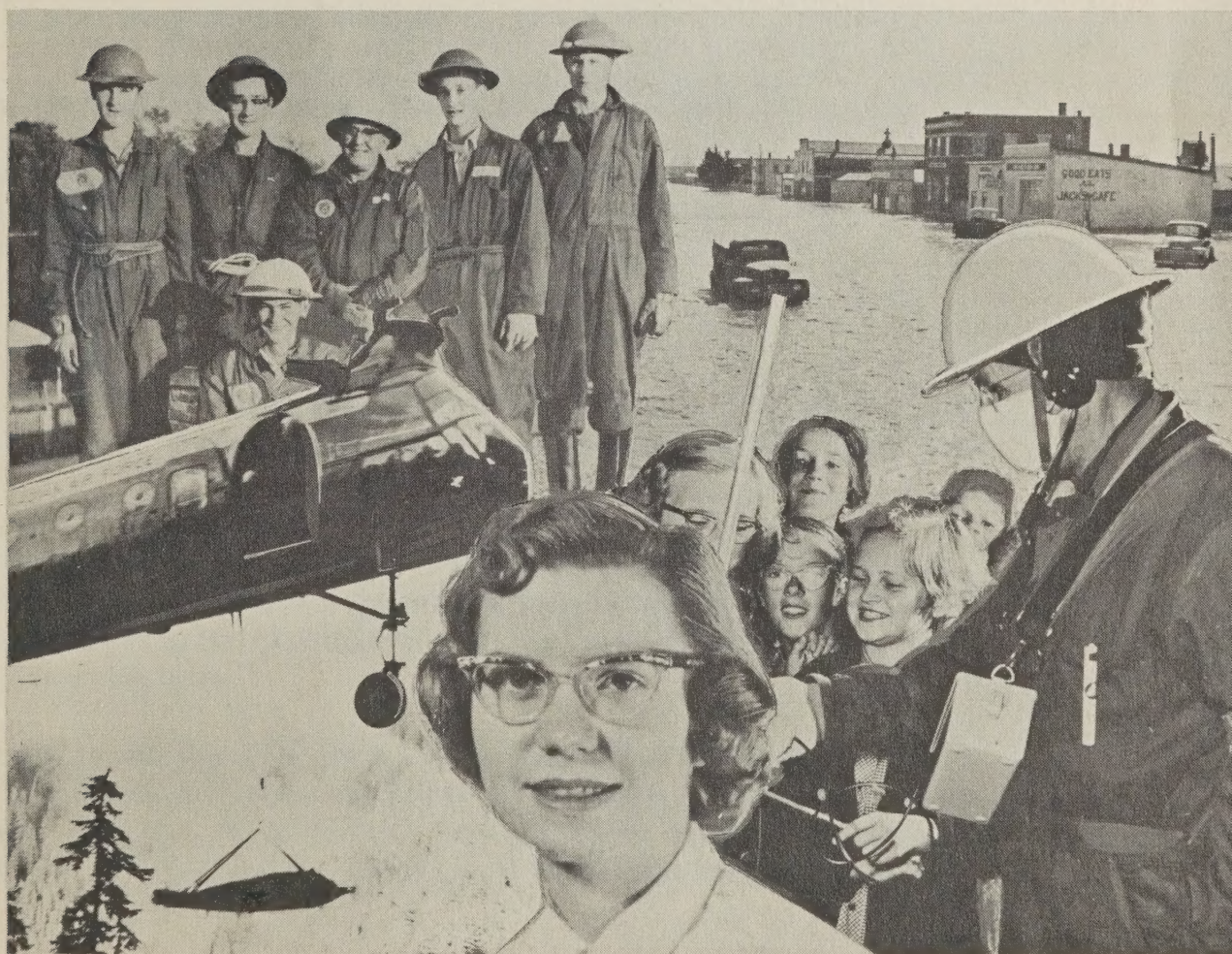



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A SALUTE . . .

For many years the activities of Civil Defence organizations and groups have been detailed in "Civil Defence - Canada" (formerly Civil Defence Bulletin). During this time stories concerning the individual Civil Defence worker have often gone unnoticed beyond their own hometown although national news stories have on occasion described personal roles in time of disaster.

With this issue we are presenting stories received through the co-operation of provincial and municipal co-ordinators concerning Civil Defence workers throughout Canada.

The stories which follow are, with a few exceptions, presented as they have been received. We think you will find them interesting and indicative of the wide variety of uses to which Civil Defence training can be applied in peacetime. The incidents described are not divided into sectional or geographical compartments because Civil Defence training is applicable in any part of our country.

CIVIL DEFENCE AND THE WARKMAN RESCUE

"It was a beautiful warm sunny day, that first Sunday of November last year. The sort of day that lures thousands of Vancouverites to the slopes and peaks of the North Shore mountains."

AND

"The R.C.M.P. contacted North Vancouver Civil Defence at 2:00 a.m. and got two Walkie Talkies so that search parties could keep in touch.

At 7:00 a.m. they contacted North Vancouver Civil Defence again and more radio-telephone equipment was supplied and a mobile communications headquarters vehicle was sent up the mountain. This served as the base station."

(The above statements formed the basis for a human interest drama which occurred last year in North Vancouver. Mrs. Ethel Stead, Public Relations Officer, Vancouver Civil Defence, describes here the team work and the co-operation required to effect the rescue of Mrs. Warkman.)

Among those thousands were Mr. and Mrs. T.W. Warkman. Their six mile run by motor up to the Ski Village parking lot on Mount Seymour was the usual pleasant prelude to the day's outing. The day was so warm and clear that Mr. and Mrs. Warkman took off their coats before they began to climb.

He was heading for the peak of Mount Seymour, and many times before when he had taken this hike, his wife had gone part way with him and then picked a spot on the main trail to rest and enjoy the clear mountain air and marvellous scenery, until his return. Sometimes after a period she would stroll slowly down the mountain until her husband overtook her. This was the plan on this bright November day.

When Mrs. Warkman decided to move down the mountain she came to a three pronged fork on the trail as she had done many times before. Before it lay a boggy patch which travellers were forced to circle in order to proceed. At that moment her attention was attracted by some bright berries. She went forward to pick some of them and in taking those few steps got on the right deviation instead of the main trail, which had become obscured by a ridge.

Soon Mrs. Warkman realized that she was not on the main trail, but as she had come to a spot where there were yellow stakes with red tops and linked together with cord and leading down the mountain, she followed them. Her reasoning being that they had been put there by human hands and must lead somewhere, possibly to the Ski Lodge. In reality these markers led her down into Suicide Canyon. Had she turned to the left at the first stake she would have been right back on the main trail. Unfortunately, this trail was obscured from her sight by the shoulder of the mountain.

Mrs. Warkman now realized that she had gone astray and was concerned, but did not panic. While seeking a way out or a shelter, a thick pea soup fog settled in the canyon. With the fog and the mountain shadows it grew dark quickly between the towering mountains, even while the sun still shone up on the peak. Then came the rain, and such rain. It was a deluge. Small rivulets became turbulent streams.

Meanwhile Mr. Warkman had come down from the peak. His wife was not at the spot where he left her so he proceeded down the trail towards the Ski Lodge. When half way down, he started asking those coming up if they had seen her. None had. When he found that no one had seen her at the Lodge he was really concerned.



Air Force helicopter seen raising stretcher bearing Mrs. Warkman after rescue at North Vancouver.

(Photo courtesy Arthur G. Dellow,
B.C. Mountaineering Club.)

Mr. Warkman was an experienced climber, having been an active member of the Alpine Club of Canada for many years. Indeed he was chairman of the first Mountain Rescue Organization when it was formed in Vancouver twenty-seven years ago.

He spoke to the concessionaire of the Lodge telling him that he would retrace his steps up to the peak. This was at 4:00 o'clock. The concessionaire said he would go up another trail at 5:00 o'clock. A party of hikers came down a third trail and reported that they had seen no one and that they were the last ones off the peak.

The Water Board Ranger and the Park Board Ranger had been called in and three search parties were formed with the anxious husband leading one of them. Then fog intervened, deadening all calls.

Then came the night with its blackness and eerie loneliness. The big pine tree under which Mrs. Warkman had sought shelter, gave little, in the sodden atmosphere. Two matches and a cheque book were

not effective in starting a fire. Her clothes were completely soaked and her brown and green plaid suit became one with the surrounding forest.

Towards dawn Mrs. Warkman worked her way to the bed of the canyon which was completely covered with rocks and boulders. Here she found a huge boulder with sort of cave-like entrance and tried to make herself comfortable. Sleep was impossible and her feet so swollen and painful that she took off her shoes and tried to find warmth for them in her bag, which she had torn apart.

All day Monday it rained, but Mrs. Warkman left her shelter because she thought that she had seen a bear nearby. It was almost impossible for her to walk over the rocks and her next shelter was worse than the first one.

Under great stress small things can be most helpful and during the night when sleep was impossible the luminous dial and her watch and its ticking which she could hear in the forest silence was comforting and seemed her only link with civilization.

Also two friendly birds cheered her with their chirping as they followed her about that long wet Monday.

By this time nearly a hundred people were searching the mountainside. They ranged from mountain rescue personnel to fellow workers from Mr. Warkman's office, and all search parties were equipped with C.D. Walkie Talkies. Their information was constantly co-ordinated over C.D. Short Wave.

The organized search which included members of the Mountain Rescue Group went on all day and was called off owing to the darkness at 6:00 p.m.

At 6:00 a.m. on Tuesday the search began again with messages being relayed through Vancouver Civil Defence Headquarters, under the direction of their communications officer, to Air Sea Rescue and back to the mountain. Two active members of Vancouver's C.D. Communications Service, who were high school students, rushed to the scene of the search and using C.D. equipment in their cars rendered considerable assistance.

The second night Mrs. Warkman had less shelter than on the first and sleep was almost impossible. She just sat in the soaking atmosphere. Tuesday morning with snow falling and temperatures below freezing it was extremely difficult to move about on the rocks.

A helicopter made three flights over the canyon without its occupants making any sign that they had seen Mrs. Warkman. This was in spite of the fact that she had clambered up on a rock and with her coat off to show her white blouse had waved the coat as a signal. After the third flight she was really discouraged.

About noon she heard a sound and looking down Suicide Valley where it drops off to Seymour Creek saw smoke rising from what appeared to be a lumber operation. Thinking that they might hear her she called with all of her strength and that was when the first party heard her.

That party's Walkie Talkie went wrong and they couldn't communicate with outside, however, they proceeded towards her immediately. The country was so rough that it took these rescuers two hours to cover the half mile that separated them.

A leader of the search party at the top of the bluff also heard the calls, very faintly, and communicated with Vancouver Civil Defence. Mr. Warkman was flown to the bluff by helicopter and it served as a marker for the R.C.A.F. helicopter when it arrived.

This giant Vertol helicopter arrived shortly after and lowered a man with a stretcher in six minutes. It could not land because of the steep mountainside. It came back in nine minutes and a winch with a long thin wire hauled Mrs. Warkman aboard in a special basket stretcher, into which she had been securely fastened. Then she was whisked away to Shaughnessy Hospital.

Strange as it may seem, she did not take a cold, but her hands, feet and knees were badly torn and bleeding and shock and hunger had taken their toll of her strength.

When her rescuers arrived she made the understatement of the year when she said, "I seem to have strayed from my party".

Today, Mrs. Warkman has almost recovered from her harrowing ordeal and the three pronged fork on the trail is clearly marked.

Mr. Warkman expressed his admiration of the precision flying the pilots did in getting their helicopter into a 1000 foot canyon, and offered the highest praise of all who took part in the rescue.

Civil Defence is proud to have been one of those.

CIVIL DEFENCE TRAINING SAVES LIFE AT DIGBY

Civil Defence training and a small group with knowledge of the art of rescue was responsible for the saving of a life at Digby, N.S., early in March, 1959.

Racquette Bridge, near the Digby Pines Road was the scene. Road conditions were treacherous and as the car driven by Mrs. Evelyn Outhouse entered the bridge, it went out of control, crashed through the bridge railing and the vehicle landed on its roof in the stream's channel. The time was ten thirty at night and fortunately for the car's occupant the tide was out --- but, to aggravate the situation, the stream was six feet deep.

Ralph O. Wright arrived on the scene soon after the accident and as Civil Defence Director for Digby, he was immediately able to appreciate the seriousness of the situation. Mr. Wright contacted the Fire Hall and gave instructions to alert the Civil Defence College trained rescue team, a doctor, town police, R.C.M.P. and a wrecking truck.

The rescue itself was impressive and here are the details as described by Mr. Wright: "The thing that impressed me most was the way the fellows bridged the gap between the bank and the overturned car and the encouragement they gave Mrs. Outhouse trapped in the car. They kept up a steady conversation with her, encouraging her to hang on while they worked. I noticed that someone suggested breaking a window in the car, but they were not allowed to do so by the rescue team as that would have permitted the water to enter the car more quickly and possibly drown the lady trapped inside. By this time the wrecker was in position and quickly righted the car and pulled it to the beach. Here Mrs. Outhouse was removed from her "tomb", transferred to a stretcher and hurried to the hospital by the waiting ambulance."

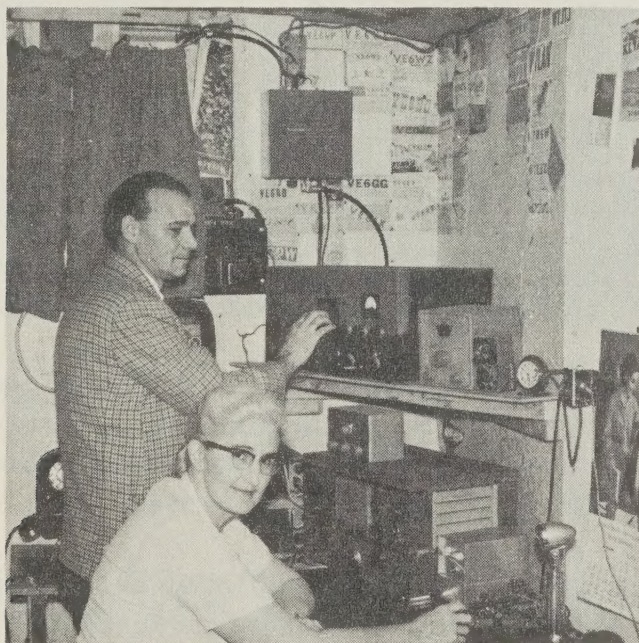
This operation took approximately 25 minutes and is a credit to the Digby Civil Defence organization. One mistake could have been fatal as the victim had about six inches of clear air space left as the car was pulled from danger.

Joe Doucette directed the rescue team and others who participated. Members of the team were Tom Cleveland, Tom McInnis and Guy VanTassel. Reg Turnbull, the Digby Fire Chief was on the ball and quickly alerted his crew and rushed them to the scene.

Civil Defence trained rescue crews have a definite place in the every day happenings in all communities and more citizens are daily becoming conversant with this fact.

HUSBAND AND WIFE TEAM

Blind Amateur Radio Operator Controls C.D. Network



Alex Morrison and Mrs. Morrison are seen in the "ham" station working members of Alberta's Civil Defence radio network.

Alex L. Morrison -- a Civil Defence volunteer worker -- is controller for the Alberta Civil Defence Northern Zone amateur radio network, and has held this appointment for the past four years. Alex is blind. How he conducts a C.D. roll call and controls the network is a fascinating story.

He has spent so much time with his equipment that he is familiar with every little wire. When taking messages, if his wife Nancy isn't with him to do the writing, he records them with a braille writer.

He also handles a lot of amateur traffic for the boys on the DEW line. An aeroplane, returning from a Christmas drop at one of these northern outposts, made a forced landing, and was stranded for several days. During this period Alex and Nancy relayed messages between the Aircraft and Edmonton's Namao Airport.

When Nancy isn't helping her husband, she's busy training a group of cadets at St. John Ambulance Association. She has been with St. John's for twenty-six years.

Judging by the efficiency of the Northern Zone C.D. network, Alex Morrison is doing a top-notch job.

C.D. needs more volunteers of the calibre of Alex and Nancy Morrison.

AWARD WINNING RESCUE TEAM

Take a large dose of enthusiasm, mix it with equal parts of good hard training and competent instruction, and you've got yourself a Civil Defence team like that at Killarney, Manitoba, which has won international honors and is the pride of its home town.

Killarney is a small town of 1,200, but has a highly-trained Civil Defence rescue and first aid team that is on call for demonstrations on both sides of the international border.

It is composed mainly of teen-agers who, with their instructors, realize that Civil Defence is more than a one-shot affair for use in war-time emergencies. They are actively engaged in day-to-day assistance in and around their town, and are proud that they have never turned down a call for assistance.

In 1959 alone, they answered 57 calls. These mainly were for the transfer of people to the local hospital and to the old folks' home in the town. As Killarney has no ambulance, the town doctors call on the Civil Defence group for services that have taken them to towns 20 and more miles away. One of their first 1960 tasks was the successful rescue of a baby from the upstairs of a burning house.



This young Killarney rescue and first aid team, headed by Airprior-trained Arthur "Scotty" Currie (centre), won honourable mention in the closely-contested International Rescue and First Aid Association competition at Minneapolis last August. (L. to R.) are Bob Clements, Wayne Clements, Mr. Currie, Brian Liniker and Jim Leslie. Kneeling is Don Anderson.

The group is equipped with a 60-cwt rescue truck and the paraphernalia that goes with it. It was used twice to supply light to the hospital following power failures. But its "ambulance service" is provided by privately-owned station wagons and Civil Defence stretchers and blankets.

So great is the co-operation between townspeople and their Civil Defence team that some station wagon owners just leave the keys in their vehicles so they can be picked up any time of the day or night for emergency use.

The 18-member Civil Defence team will soon be celebrating its third birthday. During this time, it has brought rescue and first aid training to a high point. Two deserted farm houses were turned over to it and these have been put to good use. Holes were cut in the first floors of the houses to enable training to be conducted in the upward and downward movement of stretcher cases. "victims" have been taken out of basements and second-storey windows, and outbuildings have been used for training in shoring. At present the group is down to one farm house -- the second was destroyed by fire.

The first across-the-line visit was to Rollo, North Dakota, where the team put on a demonstration of rescuing a victim from the roof of a downtown general store. Since then, there has been a close tie between the Civil Defence agencies in the two towns, and when Rollo recently got a new fire engine the first people they invited to inspect it and try it out were the CD members from Killarney.

The team also has had a brush with local history. In 1959 the schoolboys of the rescue team, together with instructor Arthur "Scotty" Currie, spent three nights trying to uncover the large rudder of an old steamship -- appropriately called The Shamrock -- which plied beautiful Lake Killarney. Then, using a Civil Defence wire sling, they brought the rudder out of the lakebed.

Highlight of their training was their appearance last August in the closely-contested competition of the International Rescue and First Aid Association at Minneapolis. The Killarney group had been receiving first aid training from one of the town doctors, but had not undertaken the type of competitive first aid required by the International organization.

After three months' of training, a six-member Killarney team under "Scotty" Currie competed against the entire mid-western region -- including such "Mid-western" states as Virginia -- and walked off with honors in competition against fully-equipped teams that had five to six years' competitive first aid experience under their rescue belts.

The Honorable Mention received by the team has added further encouragement to the Killarney youngsters who, through demonstrations and service, show that Civil Defence performs a vital function.

WHO'S WHO ?

Civil Defence in Prince Edward Island actually started to organize in October 1958 when I was appointed Co-ordinator.

The first person to volunteer his services in Civil Defence was Major, The Honourable F. W. Hyndman, E. D., Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island. This action on his part was purely voluntary with no influence having been brought to bear by any Civil Defence official.

Some months after, Lt.-Col. Les Smith, who was then, I believe, Chief of Training and Education, paid us a visit. Among places I took him was to the Keith Rogers Memorial Amateur Radio Club where he met the "Hams". Whoever made the introductions did not present Lt.-Col. Smith to the Lieutenant-Governor but introduced him as an ordinary member.

Both his Honour and Col. Smith felt they had met each other somewhere in the Army. This of course, led on to a very animated conversation until they arrived at the point where they didn't exactly see eye to eye on the importance of the role of "The Hams" in Civil Defence should another war start.

This intense discussion went on for some time, and when finally I was driving Les to his hotel, I asked him if he realized that the person so interested in "The Hams" role in Civil Defence was none other than His Honour, The Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island.

Needless to say, the humour of the situation struck me much more forcibly than it did Les. Naturally he was somewhat upset when he learned this news and wondered if he had said something he shouldn't have and if so, should he write His Honour or call on him personally. I assured him no harm was done and that I would mention his concern to the Lieutenant-Governor at an appropriate time, which I subsequently did. The Governor was quite amused and asked me to bring him around to see him the next time he visited the Province.

Orin R. Simons,
Civil Defence Co-ordinator,
Prince Edward Island.

SNOW BLITZ

A fierce snowstorm which unexpectedly struck Western Manitoba last October has pointed up the effectiveness of joint municipal Civil Defence action in the rescuing and accommodation of hard-hit travellers.

Centre of one of the major storms was in the Neepawa area, where a Sunday storm on October 25th blocked roads and brought transportation to a standstill.

But there was no standstill for the local Civil Defence organization. By 9:00 p.m. that night, Neepawa council declared the situation to be an emergency and called the Civil Defence into action.

Within the next six hours, operating out of emergency headquarters in the town office, sub-area director Bill Robinson and his staff had brought 118 snow-bound travellers in off the road and saw them sheltered.

To do this, the Neepawa road grader was called into service. With a plow attached, the road grader, together with a provincial road grader moved out during the night along the nearby Carberry road to a point near Hallboro. They freed 25 vehicles, including cars, trucks and a nearly-full bus.

Once "Operation Snow Storm" was launched, co-operation was readily forthcoming, and amongst the most active workers were municipal officers and councillors.

Even before the emergency was declared, commercial accommodation at the town was filled to overflowing, so the Civil Defence people arranged the registration and private billeting of rescued travellers as they were brought in during the night.

People were even being placed in private homes at 3:00 a.m. The local bus depot served hot drinks to the rescued and rescuers, and provided shelter for some 25 people who, satisfied just to have a roof over their heads, didn't want to impose themselves further on Neepawa residents.

Manitoba Civil Defence officials said this situation shows the need for stockpiling of blankets, cots and mattresses. And they said, the operation did more than that: it exercised the Registration and Inquiry branch of the Civil Defence Welfare Service; it tested the effectiveness of the whole organization, and it showed what could be done through joint municipal Civil Defence action when the whole town was behind them.

MR. & MRS.

At Campbell River (B.C.) the Civil Defence Officer is Mrs. E. M. Leishman and her deputy is her husband, Mr. L.G. Leishman. On the other hand one of the best and most efficient Search and Rescue organizations in Canada is located in Campbell River and its Co-ordinator is Mr. L.G. Leishman and his deputy is, in turn, his wife, Mrs. E.M. Leishman.

Search and Rescue is Canada-wide and is operated and sponsored by the R.C.A.F. with voluntary groups, such as at Campbell River, all across the country. It covers air, land, and sea operations and the Campbell River group has been very active and has several times been commended for their work.

Since C.D. has been organized in Campbell River, the Leishmans have been equally successful in its operation and have enrolled their Rescue members in C.D. This unique dual control and close association of the two organizations has been mutually beneficial.

(H.E. Snider, Area Co-ordinator.)

CIVIL DEFENCE . . . A Success Story In Saskatchewan!

By Jack Boitson

Since its inception in 1951, Civil Defence has come a long way in Saskatchewan. From a humble beginning, with limited funds and facilities, J. O. Probe, Provincial Co-ordinator, applied imagination and organizational ability until today Saskatchewan has over 40,000 trained volunteers; has active Civil Defence organizations in 204 communities, including Uranium City on the north shore of Lake Athabaska, probably Canada's most northerly C.D. outpost; and has excellent training facilities at Valley Centre, Fort Qu'Appelle, which in nine years has provided training to 3,104 municipal officials.

The task of "selling" Civil Defence to the people in this Province was not an easy one. The nuclear age with its devastating potential was of no grave concern to a population of roughly 900,000 scattered across the multitude of hamlets, villages, towns and cities. In fact, this very reason of a widely scattered populace made Saskatchewan more vulnerable to civil and military disasters. The planners at C.D. Headquarters, and the leaders of this Province, were quick to grasp the implications, should the need arise, of a sudden influx of a million or two refugees from distant points in Canada.

This was the problem. The success of Civil Defence in this Province is easily attested to by a few of the highlights from the past nine years.

In Saskatchewan, Civil Defence is a personal matter, a family matter. It is not a question of statistics, but a matter of how readily rural folk adapted their varied skills to the situations presented in Civil Defence planning. As a result, both young and old are becoming more and more interested in Civil Defence.

Take the case of Lynda Grenkie, in 1956, age 17, from Rose-town. She attended her first Civil Defence school in December of that year; a High School Course at Valley Centre. This was the beginning which led her to writing an article on Civil Defence which her local newspaper published. Later, attending the Canadian Civil Defence College at Arnprior, her quick mind and keen interest in a course on "Techniques of Instruction" enabled her to obtain the highest marks ever recorded in both the written and oral examinations. Today, she and her father are both active in their community.



Miss Lynda Grenkie,
High School Student,
Rosetown.



Mr. & Mrs. N. B. Anderson, Grand Coulee, Saskatchewan.

Then we have the case of Mr. and Mrs. Newton B. Anderson, both in their sixties, from Grand Coulee, just on the outskirts of Regina. Mrs. Anderson, a Registered Nurse, enrolled in Regina City Civil Defence back in 1953. Both have attended courses at the provincial school, and shown such great enthusiasm and energy that today the officials of their community have taken a long, hard look at C.D. and are now 100% behind their efforts. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, literally, took the bull by the horns, and successfully completed three courses of their own in the tiny hamlet. The first was a "First Aid Course" attended by 30 candidates. This was quickly followed up by a "Home Nursing Course" and a one day "Fire School".

Perhaps the most amazing accomplishment is that of Mr. E.J. Coomber of Dafoe. His first contact with C.D. was at the provincial school in 1954. Immediately, on his return, he began to seriously organize, lecture, and enrol volunteers on a door-to-door basis. In this village of 113, ninety-nine were enrolled for Civil Defence training and

duties. Eventually his enrollment rose to 153, which included the neighbouring areas. He personally instructed 160 in "Basic First Aid". He has also, faithfully, conducted regular monthly Civil Defence meetings in his village; today is no exception.

Mention of other supreme efforts must include the names of four others. Ralph Witney, R.M. of Cory, started in Civil Defence in 1951. 1958 and 1959 saw his municipality take top honours in the Saskatchewan C.D. communications competition.

R.J. Chandler, a Lay Minister with United Church, organized an efficient C.D. organization in the areas bounded by Grayson and Esterhazy. Later, in 1953, he moved to Antler and again proceeded to show his fine organizational ability and enthusiasm.



Mrs. E. Porth,
Fort Qu'Appelle,
Saskatchewan.



Mrs. A. Jenner, Fort
San, Saskatchewan.

Much credit for the success of C.D. must go to two women Instructors at the provincial school, Mrs. E. Porth, of Fort Qu'Appelle, lectures on "Emergency Clothing" and Mrs. A. Jenner, Fort San, on "Emergency Feeding". Both are outstanding examples of the kind of personnel that may be found in many of the C.D. organizations. Both are active in community affairs and both place C.D. at the top of their activities.

Two examples of deeply dedicated individuals are D. J. Fusedale, Saskatoon Civil Defence Director, and H. K. Farley, the Deputy Director. The story of Saskatoon's success in carrying out the principles of Civil Defence, both in the city and the surrounding area of some 50 miles radius, would take a chapter in any book. An interesting footnote to the Saskatoon C.D. organization is the ability of the two Directors to involve news media in C.D. matters. At last word, it was announced that CFQC-TV is in the runner-up spot for the annual Gold Medal Award. This award is presented by "Radio-TV Mirror", New York, to independent television stations for community programming. CFQC'S entry, a Civil Defence series, is now in the semi-finals.

It is this kind of dedicated service from key individuals that has made Civil Defence a success story in Saskatchewan. But hundreds of others were also instrumental, in giving of their time and talents, in the success of C.D. in this Province.

Another phase of the Saskatchewan C.D. story can be termed as the practical demonstration of lessons learned. Disaster has reared its ugly head on more than one occasion in our Province. In every instance, over the past few years, the C.D. Organizations rose to the occasion.



View of the streets at Eastend in 1952.

The most serious, perhaps, was in 1952 when the entire town of Eastend was flooded. The population of nearly 700 had to be evacuated. Immediately, a crops of 16 auxiliary police were enlisted under the supervision of R.C.M.P. Corporal A.D. Kupkee to carry out this major program. By December 1953, the rehabilitation program was successfully concluded.

That same year saw the City of Swift Current partially flooded. Warden Services were quickly assembled to carry out evacuation on a planned, orderly basis. In all, evacuation was planned for 490 families. Some 300 were actually evacuated. The C.D. organization was really put to the test as there was danger of Duncairn Dam, some 25 miles southwest, of giving away, and allowing more water to spill through and inundate the entire area.

Swift Current was the scene of still another disaster in the following year when a fire destroyed the Carleton Block. Again the C.D. organization came through by arranging accommodation for 40 homeless.

In 1952, fire again struck, this time at Meadow Lake. Here C.D. was not too strong, but many lessons were driven home; the need for more Police Services in particular.

Other floods to strike the Province were the Qu'Appelle Valley in 1955 and again in 1956, with the latter year including the towns of Lumsden, Tantallon, Kamsack, and Carrot River. Here the primary purpose of C.D. was for sand bagging operations, outdoor feeding and evacuation planning.

When Saskatchewan was first organized for Civil Defence it was set down that this province would be a major reception area for evacuees from other areas. The practical application of such training was demonstrated at the time of the Hungarian crisis.

In Regina alone, 962 refugees were accepted. These had to be provided with shelter, clothing, food and later, during the rehabilitation period, with Basic English Courses, Medical Services and employment. The Regina C.D. group, along with directives from Provincial Headquarters, and along with the support of numerous C.D. organizations in other centres, demonstrated effectively the soundness of having a strong, well organized Civil Defence group.

Saskatchewan has distinguished itself over the past nine years by scoring a number of "firsts" in Civil Defence across the nation. In 1952, this Province was the first to sign the financial agreement with Federal Civil Defence on a 50-50 sharing basis. In 1953, at the Boy Scout International Jamboree, at Connaught Range, Ontario, boy scouts from this Province excelled, receiving special recognition for their Civil Defence exercises. In 1955, Team Competitions for fire fighters were inaugurated, using regulation C.D. Mobile Pumpers. The Outlook team took top honours in that year, and last year a team from Sturgis was the winner.

In addition, there have been many firsts for the Province which have added immeasurably to the overall success of C.D. in Saskatchewan. In 1951, the first Provincial C.D. Bulletin made its appearance. The following year saw the first High School Course with over 100 youths in attendance.

In 1954, another milestone. It marked the beginning of a survey of Welfare facilities throughout the Province, undertaken by the Ladies Auxiliary to the Canadian Legion. Survey results were used during flood disasters and during the Hungarian Crisis.

In 1955, the first Provincial C.D. Auxiliary Police Forum was conducted. It also marked the establishment of first aid posts throughout the highways system; initially, 16 were installed. In the same year, exercise "Beatty", tying in the R.C.M.P., Fire Department, St. John Ambulance, Boy Scouts, Melfort Rotary, and radio amateurs, was successfully concluded. In this scheme, 100 evacuees were received from the village of Beatty and fed, clothed, counselled, and billeted in neighboring Melfort.

In 1958, Balcarres was the scene of a huge C.D. operation. The town reservoir was at a dangerously low level and it was feared that there would be an insufficient supply of drinking water. Operation "pipeline" was immediately begun. Some 5,400 feet of aluminum pipe was obtained from the University of Saskatchewan and the Department of Agriculture, and an additional 2,200 feet was loaned by Prairie Pipe Manufacturing. The town reservoir was finally restored to a safe level by pumping water in from a supply a mile and one half away. In the same year the National C.D. Day communications competition was held with 57 community directors taking part. Balcarres won top honours. This competition was again repeated in 1959.



Coronation Medal Recipients - 1953. (L. to R.) Mr. E. Grams, C.D. Director, Canora; W.S. Sawyer, C.D. Director, Mortlach; Miss Lola Wilson, Regina; and J.O. Probe, Provincial C.S. Co-ordinator.

With the Army now actively engaged in training for civil disasters, more and more people are becoming aware of the need for Civil Defence preparedness.

In 1953, six Saskatchewan C.D. officials and volunteers were honoured with Coronation Medals, an award in recognition of their tireless efforts on behalf of Civil Defence. These were J.O. Probe, Provincial Co-ordinator; Mrs. Nancy Osiwy, Lemberg; Miss Lola Wilson, Regina; Corporal A.D. Kupkee, R.C.M.P.; W.C. Pritchard, St. John Ambulance, Moose Jaw; W.S. Sawyer, C.D. Director, Mortlach; and Mr. E. Grams, C.D. Director, Canora.

This, then is the story of Civil Defence in Saskatchewan. The future of Civil Defence in this Province looks even more promising.



Victoria Ambulance Corps are seen on duty during Royal Visit, July 1959. (L. to R.) Mrs. K. Pole. Mrs. H. Marsh, Mrs. C. O'Donnel and Mrs. T.Y. Grant.

(Photo by Miss G. Cameron.)

CD AMBULANCE CORPS

The Greater Victoria Civil Defence Ambulance Corps has been in existence since 1952. After being trained, volunteers are put on the reserve list, to be called on for exercises, etc. In case of emergency all volunteers would be capable of fulfilling the duties required of them.

We have a nucleus of ten who come once a week and keep up their training and anything extra in Civil Defence duties. We have just finished a course in Radio Communications and I with some others, have

passed the Restricted Radio Operators Examination. The rest have yet to have theirs in the near future.

We have had instruction from the Army in roadside maintenance, map reading, convoy driving, and are all capable of driving trucks if necessary (to move supplies, etc.). These ten women would be able to train others if an emergency should occur.

(Mrs. T.Y. Grant, O.C. Ambulance Corps.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

Liverpool Civil Defence Communication Nets got a thorough workout during the February (1960) storm that blanketed the South shore of Nova Scotia with thirty inches of snow. Icing conditions, more severe than any ever recorded, cut off Liverpool from the rest of the world as telephone, telegraph and power lines snapped under a five inch build-up of ice.

However, it was not long before James Malyk, VEITN, a member of the Communications Branch of Liverpool Civil Defence, broke the barrier by operating the mobile rig of the Liverpool Civil Defence Director. Malyk used VEIUS/Mobile, owned by A.F. Wigglesworth, during the blackout periods and as power was restored, sometimes for only short periods, he used his own rig, a Pacemaker. It was through the use of this equipment that the Maritime Telephone and Telegraph Company in Middleton were able to determine the extent of the damage in this area.

When power was restored, Malyk continued to operate for an extended period and passed much essential traffic as well as messages for the Canadian National Telegraph Company.

The UHF Civil Defence Net which links the Electrical Line Truck, Streets Truck, Water Truck and Police Van was operated for a continuous period of 36 hours. This Public Utilities Restoration Net was invaluable to those fighting the storm and enabled the line crews to do a thorough and safer job of power restoration.

The first news story of the happenings in the area was transmitted by the Director, through his station to VEIFQ, Britt Fader, another Civil Defence member, who despatched it direct to the office of the Halifax Herald.

CIVIL DEFENCE DISPLAYS

Recently all Civil Defence displays were erected and subjected to appraisal for present Civil Defence policy, presentation and suitability by various government agencies now concerned with national survival.

As a result, certain displays have been withdrawn and some are now in the process of being adapted to conform with the new survival concepts.

The following are presently available for use at public exhibitions:

Display No.	2	Welfare
"	" 22	Advance Treatment Centre
"	" 23	CD Welfare Service
"	" 24	Home Nursing
"	" 25	Your Emergency Pack.

Applications for the loan of these displays will be treated in the priority in which they are received.

President Eisenhower requested \$76,350,000 for the office of Civil and Defense Mobilization for the fiscal year 1961 in his budget message to Congress on January 18. This compares with the president's request for \$86,970,000 for OCDM in his budget message for the fiscal year 1960.

(From Information Bulletin, O.C.D.M.,
No. 159, February 3, 1960.)

TV CLEARANCE FOR CIVIL DEFENCE FILMS

An increasing number of requests for television clearances for Civil Defence films are being received by Information Services Division.

In this connection, attention is drawn to Civil Defence Training and Educational Circular No. 10/58, dated February 19, 1958, which states, in part: "Until further notice NO motion picture or still film supplied by the Federal Civil Defence Co-ordinator's Office, either direct or through provincial libraries, is to be televised without expressed written permission from this office. This applies to all films, whether in a National Film Board container or not.

Requests for permission to televise a film must be submitted well in advance of the date required. This early submission is made necessary by the fact that, in each case, the film producer must be contacted and his consent to televise the film obtained."

Certain Civil Defence films require payment of fees for televising and in addition fees are charged for musical scores or background music.



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